



## IT'S A FACT

## IT'S A FACT

## HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS IN GEORGIA

According to the United States Census, there were 625,028 Hispanics/Latinos in Georgia in 2005.

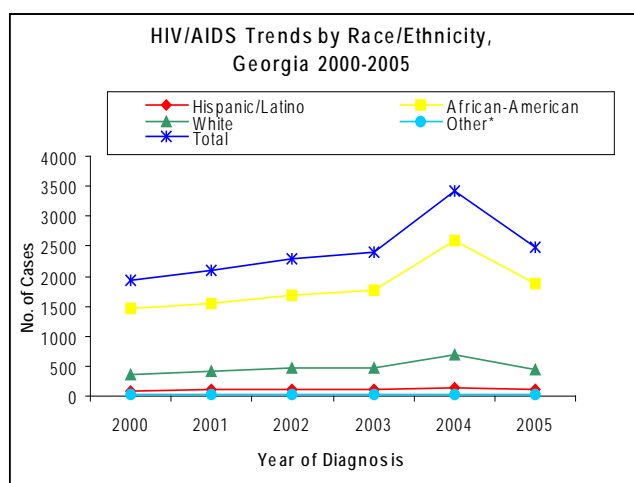
The Hispanic/Latino population increased 30 percent from 2000 to 2005 in Georgia. Approximately 63 percent were Mexican, eight percent were Puerto Rican, three percent were Cuban and 26 percent were of other Hispanic origin.

The number of newly reported AIDS cases has decreased in Georgia and nationally since the mid-1990s. The decline is most likely due to effective therapies delaying or preventing the progression from HIV infection to AIDS.

Confidential name-based HIV (non-AIDS) reporting began on December 31, 2003. This led to an overall increase in the number of people reported with HIV/AIDS. There were 60 Hispanic/Latino HIV/AIDS cases in 2000 and in 2005, the number of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed increased to 109. (See Figure)

Source: United States Census Bureau (2000), and Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (July 2007)

Source: United States Census Bureau (2000)



\*Other includes Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Multiracial, and Unknown Races

**It's a Fact**

There were 1065 Hispanics/Latinos living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia as of December 2005.

In 2005, the rate of adult/adolescent HIV/AIDS cases in Hispanics/Latinos in Georgia (23.2 per 100,000) was more than twice the rate in whites (8.7 per 100,000). Latinos had the second highest rate in Georgia.

From 2000 to 2005, more than 77 percent of the cumulative AIDS cases among Hispanics/Latinos in Georgia have been in males.

The most reported mode of infection among Hispanics/Latinos diagnosed with AIDS in 2005 was men who have sex with men (MSM) (18 percent); followed by heterosexual contact (10 percent); transfusion/hemophilia or receipt of blood products (11 percent); MSM and injection drug use (MSM/IDU) (four percent); however, the majority were classified as non-identified risk (66 percent).

Hispanics/Latinos (48 percent) surveyed for the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) in Georgia in 2001 were less aware about treatment for pregnant women with HIV and their babies than whites (46 percent), African-Americans (38 percent) and people in other racial groups (49 percent).

Source: United States Census Bureau (2000), and Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (July 2007). Georgia Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (2001)

For more information on HIV/AIDS statistics, contact the Georgia Office of Health Improvement's GA HIV/AIDS TAKE Project at (404) 463-2289 or visit [www.hiv-aidstakeproject.org](http://www.hiv-aidstakeproject.org)